

I. Proposed criteria for listing an aquatic animal disease (June 2002)

No.	Criteria (A C)	Parameters that support a listing	Explanatory notes
A. Consequences			
1.		Where it occurs, the disease has been shown to cause significant production losses due to morbidity ¹ or mortality at a national or multinational (zonal or regional) level.	There is a general pattern that the disease will always lead to losses in susceptible ² species, and that morbidity or mortality are related primarily to the agent and not management or environmental factors.
2.	Or	The disease has been shown to, or is strongly suspected to, negatively affect wild aquatic animal populations that are shown to be an asset worth protecting.	See above
3.	Or	The agent is of public health concern.	
B. Spread			
4.		Infectious aetiology of the disease is proven.	
5.	Or	An infectious agent is strongly associated with the disease, but the aetiology is not yet known.	Infectious diseases of unknown aetiology can have equally high-risk implications as those diseases where the infectious aetiology is proven. Whilst disease occurrence data are gathered, research should be conducted to elucidate the aetiology of the disease and the results be made available within a reasonable period of time.
6.	And	Potential for international spread, including via live animals, their products and inanimate objects.	Under international trading practices, the entry and establishment of the disease is a likely risk.
7.	And	Several countries/zones are free of the disease based on the recommendations of the <i>International Aquatic Animal Health Code</i> and <i>Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases</i> .	Free countries/zones could still be protected. Listing of diseases that are ubiquitous or extremely widespread would render notification unfeasible, however, individual countries that run a control programme on such a disease can demand its listing provided they have undertaken a scientific evaluation to support their request. Examples may be the protection of broodstock from widespread diseases, or the protection of the last remaining free zones from a widespread disease.
C. Diagnosis			
8.		A repeatable, robust means of detection/diagnosis exists.	A diagnostic test should be widely available, or has undergone a formal standardisation and validation process using routine field samples (see <i>OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases</i>).

¹ 'morbidity' includes, for example, loss of production due to spawning failure

² 'susceptible' is not restricted to 'susceptible to clinical disease' but includes 'susceptible to covert infections'

II. Proposed criteria for urgent notification of aquatic animal diseases (June 2002)

A. Listed diseases	
1.	First occurrence or re-occurrence of a disease in a country or zone of a country, if the country or zone of the country was previously considered to be free of that particular disease
2.	Occurrence in a new host species
3.	New pathogen strain or new disease manifestation
4.	Potential for international spread of the disease
5.	Zoonotic potential
B. Non-listed diseases	
1.	Emerging disease/pathogenic agent if there are findings that are of epidemiological significance to other countries